



THE COLONIST.



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ST. JOHN'S, N. F., TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889.

Single copies—One cent.

No. 137

By Telegraph

Royal Marriage in St. Petersburg.

THE OPINION OF SENATOR HOUR

On Canadian-United States Difficulties.

A KANSAS DAM BURSTS.

Stanley Meets Tibbo Tib.

HALIFAX, June 18.

There were grand proceedings in St. Petersburg in honor of the marriage of the Grand Duke Paul Alexanderwich, to Princess Alexandra, of Greece.

Senator Hour, of Senate's committee on trade relations with Canada, has returned from a western trip. He is satisfied that the ties of affection and interest between Canada and the United States are a guarantee of peace.

The bursting of a dam in Kansas flooded Uniontown and Belltown, causing the loss of several lives.

Stanley met Tibbo Tib and sent him to Zanibar; Stanley accompanies Emin Pasha to the East Coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction—freehold property..... Jas J Collins
North Sydney coal..... Johnson & West
Baird's Liniment..... see advt
The Duchers and the D. & A. corset..... see advt
Soaps, &c..... A P Jordan
Excursion by rail..... Thos Noble
Advice to mothers..... see advt
A chamber-maid wanted..... see advt

"JUSTICE SOAP" IS MANUFACTURED from the purest beef tallow, and being absolutely free from all adulterations, it will not injure the finest fabric. mar16

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of a Small Tenement (Freehold) on the Plank Road—Without Reserve.

TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, I will offer for sale, by Public Auction, without reserve, all the right, title and interest of Mr. JOHN LAWLER, in and to all that Tenement and Ground (freehold), now in the occupancy of Lawrence Dower, situate on the west end of Plank Road, in this town. The same can be purchased by private sale any time before Wednesday next for the small sum of \$120, or in other figures \$230cy., on application to

JAMES J. COLLINS,
Notary Public & Real Estate Broker.
Office—opp. Sailor's Home. je17,21

Important to Farmers or a Gentleman
Requiring a Summer Retreat.

I AM INSTRUCTED TO OFFER FOR SALE at public auction, within my office, on Friday the 21st day of the present month of June, to satisfy a mortgage, all that valuable farm land and premises, situate on the Old Placentia Road, belonging to the Estate of the late John Whiteway. The farm contains about 100 acres, 40 of which is under cultivation and in good condition, with prospects of good crops. The erections upon the property are in excellent repair and consists of dwelling house, barns and stables. The situation of the property is good, the drives in the neighborhood fashionable, and the views of the surrounding country very pleasing. For further particulars apply to T. W. SPRY, at his Real Estate Exchange, Water Street. je18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT RAGE OF THE DAY

is the large demand for

The Duchess and the D. & A. Corset.

They are exceeding all the sales that ever we had, to the present time of any other lines. For the good comfort of the wearer, be sure and ask your dry goods men for the above brand, and see that they bear our brand.

Every pair is stamped D. & A. on the inside.

FOR SALE BY

C. MACPHERSON,
JOHN STEER.

J. J. & L. FURLONG,
McDOUGALL & TEMPLETON,
THORBURN & TESSIER,
WM. FREW.

je18,1w

BAIRD'S LINIMENT.

IT CURES CRAMPS AND PAINS.

Mrs. D. J. Collicut, of Hillside, Albert Co., N.B., says:—I have used your Liniment in my family for some time and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best I have tried. For Cramps and Pains I think it has no equal.

(Signed) O. THURCKENA,
St. Stephen, December 18th, 1889. je18

New Advertisements

COAL!-COAL!-COAL!

BEST NORTH SYDNEY.

Sent Home at \$4.50 per ton.

WHILE DISCHARGING.

BY JOHNSON & WEST.

Just Received, per ss Portia

50 BOXES OF IDEAL SOAP,

(1-lb bars in wrappers—full weight: adapted for all purposes; it has no equal for Toilet, Bath, Laundry or Mine.

30 Boxes Royal Crown,

And 20 Boxes Pale Yellow Soap,

(In 1-lb bars and 5-lb bars—superior to Scotch.)

AND IN STOCK, A SPLENDID STOCK OF TEAS—CHOICE BRANDS. OUR 60-cent Tea, beautifully flavored with O Pekoe is selling well. Also, Fine Packet Beef, Excellent Jowls, Pork, Loins, &c., &c. Our celebrated Cigar Brand "Andalzan" still retains its reputation as the choicest cigar yet imported. Ship's Stores supplied at shortest notice.

je18

A. P. JORDAN.

Sale by Auction!

ESTATE OF R. HARVEY.

Dry Goods!

This Evening at 7, and Every Afternoon at 3 till the whole is cleared out.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

je17,31p

LOBSTERS!

Purchased at

Highest - Market - Rates!

—BY—

M. MONROE.

je15fp

New - Goods - Just - Opened

—AT—

J. J. & L. FURLONG'S.

Children's Cheap Straw Hats
Children's Fancy Lace Collars
Ladies' and Children's White Silk Gloves,
Gilt and Silver Dress Trimmings
Fancy Ribbons—in a variety of new shades
Colored Silk Plushes, Children's Hosiery
Children's Walking Shoes—buttoned or laced 70cts., for size 6 rising 5cts.

BUILDERS' Supply STORE

LANDING,

A Cargo Refuse Pine—Cheap.

je14

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Advice to Mothers

MANY CHILDREN SUFFER AND die from no other causes than an excess of Worms in the Stomach or intestines, to avoid this give Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, any child will take it.

H. PAXTON BAIRD:
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in certifying that McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup is the best worm medicine I have ever used. It made a perfect cure of my child, ill with worms for more than a year, and which one bottle cured. Yours truly,
Nelson, N.B., June 8, '87. JAS. HANLEY.

NOTICE

Wanted to Rent.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL require a store, with the use of a wharf, for landing purposes. Applications with particulars of premises, to be sent to the undersigned, on or before Thursday next, the 18th inst. State terms. (By order,) T. W. KELLY, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Excursions by Rail!

On THURSDAY Next

Trains will leave St. John's as follows:

For Harbor Grace—Regular Train at 10.00 a.m. For H. G. Junction, Villa Nova and Intermediate Stations, at 2.15 p.m.
For Kelligrews, Villa Nova and Intermediate Stations at 6.45 p.m.

Returning Trains will leave stations as follows:
Leave H. G. Junction at 2.05 and 6.45 p.m.
Leave Kelligrews at 4.12, 8.10 and 9.30 p.m.
Leave Villa Nova at 4.27, 8.25 and 9.45 p.m.
Leave Topsail at 4.40, 8.40 and 10.00 p.m.

The above programme will allow Picnic parties to spend an evening at Whitbourne (late H. G. Junction). Tickets issued this day good until the following Saturday.

je18,21p

THOMAS NOBLE,
Manager for Receiver.

Notice

GENERAL POST OFFICE

ALL LETTERS AND PAPERS forwarded per mail to and from Salmon River, and Bonne Esperance, in the straits of Belle Isle (being Canadian territory), will be chargeable with the same rates of postage as to the Dominion of Canada—5 cents per rate for letters, and a half cent local papers. Papers printed out of the colony 1 cent for 2 ounces.

J. O. FRASER,
Post Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
June 10th, 1889

Bridport - Goods!

The Manufacture of Wm. Hounsell & Co.

Herring Seines—30x50 to 55x100 fms
Caplin Seines—18x30 to 35x75 fms
Cod Seines—100, 110 and 120 fms long, 65 feet deep
Cod Traps—various sizes—at reduced rates
A Large Supply Hemp and Cotton
Herring Nets—30 to 60 fms—usual meshes
Lines, Twines, Barked Ropes
Lance Bunts, Cod Bags, Salmon Nets
Cod Bunt and Arm Netting
Herring and Caplin Bunt, &c.

GOODFELLOW & CO.

je11,2wfp,t,th&s

For Coughs, Sore Lungs, Asthma, Irritation of the Throat, Hoarseness, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing and all affections of the throat and lungs, use
Many a sleepless night is passed because of a hacking cough or from a tickling sensation in the throat, which an occasional sip of the Balsam would relieve.

Mr. R. S. McDONALD, of Alma, Albert County, writes:—More than a year I was troubled with a cough and a tickling sensation in the throat and could get no relief until I tried a bottle of Baird's Balsam. Less than one bottle completely cured me and I have frequently recommended to others since, who tell me they find it a perfect cure for such affections. je18

NOTICE OF PATENT.

AFTER FOUR WEEKS FROM date, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council, for Letters Patent of this colony, to be granted to Frederick J. Kenny, of St. John's, for certain new and improved devices, Electrical, Pneumatics or Mechanical, and their application to main and service water pipes, for the purpose of protecting the said service pipes from the action of frost.

F. J. KENNY,
Applicant.
may21,2i

ON SALE.

2 Iron Safes.
J. D. RYAN.

je15,s,t,th,fp

Union Bank of Newfoundland.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of Six per cent, on the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the half year ending 31st May, 1889, and a bonus of three dollars per share, payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after TUESDAY, 18th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th to 18th inst., both days inclusive.
(By order of the Board.) JAMES GOLDIE, Manager.

je15,31p

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A General Servant, in family of two; must have good references. Apply at COLONIST office. 2i

WANTED—COAT AND VEST MAKERS. App. to W. R. FIRTH. je17,3i

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A Chamber-maid; must have good references. Apply at Atlantic hotel. je18,1pft

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the COLONIST Job Printing Office.

(continued from fourth page.)

whole, as intelligent, as honest and as capable, as their fellows in any country on the face of the globe. If it be possible, then, to have the right to exercise the franchise extended to embrace all males who have arrived at the age of 21 years, none more gladly welcome the change than he.

The bill was then read a second time, to be committed tomorrow.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.

The house met at 4 30 o'clock.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, the revenue bill was read a third time and passed.

On motion of hon. M. Monroe, the lobster fishery bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the assembly for assent.

The house then went into committee of the whole upon the consolidation of the laws bill.

Hon. M. Monroe in the chair.

After considerable deliberation, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of hon. M. Monroe, a petition from the inhabitants of Fortune and Grand Bank, praying for the deepening of a basin and the extension of breakwaters, was read.

Hon. M. MONROE would beg most strongly to support the prayer of this petition, which comes from two settlements, that of Fortune and of Grand Bank. Its object is well worthy of the approval, not only of this house but also of the government, to whose attention he respectfully recommended the petition. Eight years ago a large amount of work was done at Fortune and Grand Bank with good results, so far as it went; but this work was accomplished immediately prior to an election, a not unusual occurrence in this colony, and much money was spent at the time there. Again, four years ago a complete survey was made by Mr. Burchell of the two places named, and that gentleman made an elaborate report upon the subject to the late government, by whom liberal promises were made, but nothing was done in fulfillment of them. Mr. Burchell was sent round again this year, and again reported fully and minutely upon the localities and projected work, and its cost, which is known now to almost a cent by the government; so that it is not one upon which any uncertainty exists; and if they make up their minds to carry it out, they will not be taking a leap in the dark.

He hoped they have no desire to give the go-by to this useful enterprise, and that it will not be left to the people to say that the survey was undertaken merely to throw dust or sand in the eyes of the people concerned. There is plenty of dust and sand in the Harbor of Fortune without adding to it; and the people there are anxious to have it removed. He might say that the work was based upon condition that the people there would pay a certain rate for harbor duties to defray portion of the cost, which offer on their parts was agreed to, and they have paid those dues for a year or two tolerably well; but the government of the day failed to perform their part of the agreement. Hence the money so far spent has, to a certain extent, been thrown away. Money may be spent upon such works without producing any benefit, if operations be cut short, as in this case, before their completion. The people of Grand Bank and Fortune deserve this small consideration at the hands of the government; they were the first to start the bank fishing industry and build such staunch, handsome banking schooners, as would satisfy even the hypercritical fastidiousness of the hon. Captain Cleary.

Hon. P. CLEARY—It is the only place in the island of which that can be said.

Hon. M. MONROE hoped, therefore that the hon. gentleman will give his cordial support to the prayer of the petitioners, so as to aid them out of their difficulties. When their vessels return from the Banks to these two harbors, they have to remain outside and discharge part of their cargo in punts and dories, so as to lighten them, in order that they may be enabled to enter; and when the wind blows from certain points they are forced to run to the other side of the bay and wait for a fitting time to come back and unload the balance of cargo. To show the growth and importance of these he should just quote a few statistics concerning them, based on the census returns. In 1884 they had:—

Bankers.....19
Schooners.....59
Boats, 10 to 30 tons.....79
Value of catch.....£23,000

In 1888 they had:—

Bankers.....30
Schooners.....70
Boats, 10 to 31 tons.....100
Value of catch.....£40,000

In 1884, they cut 300 tons of hay, dug 6,000 barrels of potatoes, had 600 acres of land under cultivation, and all this accomplished by a population of 2,000 persons. He thought he had said enough to show the importance of those places and the necessity of performing the work they ask for to facilitate and increase their operations. The work should have been done years ago, which would probably have been the case had the settlement in question been a pauper one. All the people require is a harbor to enable them to carry on their trade, which it would be difficult to fix a limit to if they had a good and safe port for their shipping. It would probably soon rival St. John's. He again urged the government not to let the fact of those people not being paupers to stand in the way of granting the necessary and reasonable prayer of their memorial. If it be desired to infuse into them confederate views, and drive them into trade relations with the Dominion, no surer way can be discovered than to delay the performance of the work they so reasonably ask for. He hoped the year will not be allowed to pass over without something of a substantive kind having been done in the matter; and if before the elections all the better, for the chances would become considerably less after they are over.

A Select Story.

SUNLIGHT AT LAST.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PUT ASUNDER."

CHAPTER XXIX.—(continued.)

It was perhaps but a small beginning, this changing of sneers into smiles, but it was something gained. Both husband and wife were alike in one respect; they had a keen sense of humor. The earl had more of this sense than his wife and it was a wonderful bond of union between them. There were times when there was no need for words, when a glance was quite sufficient; and Lord Caraven began to look into the beautiful dark eyes for the secret sympathy that no one else gave him. He began to do what he had never even thought of before—converse with her. If time hung heavily upon his hands, if he tired of billiards, or there was no one at hand to play with him, it came to him with a sense of relief that he could go and chat with Hildred.

She grew accustomed to see him looking at her from the door of her room, with an air of apology on his handsome face. "May I come in for half an hour, Hildred?" he would ask; and then she would put away her books, or her easel, or whatever she was engaged upon, and devote herself to him. If he were told some merry story, her quick, laughing sympathy was the first thing he sought. If he heard any clever repartee or play upon words, the first thing he thought of was to repeat it to Hildred.

All this was so much gained—yet it seemed very little. Sir Raoul asked her one morning how she was progressing. She turned her beautiful face to him, and it seemed to him there was a terrible look upon it.

"I can hardly tell you, Raoul," she replied. "I have done my best. I have thought of him and studied him, and the utmost that I can say that he has learned to associate me with all his amusements. That is a very high or elevated state of things, is it?"

"I term it beginning at the very foundation, Hildred," he answered, looking at the wistful face. "If he commences associating you with his amusements, he will end by making you share in all that interests him."

The dark eyes brightened. "Do you think so? Then all my trouble has not been in vain."

"I think," said Sir Raoul, "that you have wonderful progress. All the coldness and constraint, the terrible distance between you that made every one uncomfortable, have disappeared. Your husband's face brightens now when you enter a room; when you leave it he watches you regretfully. You have gained much, Hildred. It is a long struggle, this battle for a man's heart, but you will win in the end."

"Still," she remarked, half wearily, "I am a long way from grand purposes I had in view. There is nothing heroic in being able to make your husband laugh, in sympathizing with a comical story, in helping to amuse him so that the time may pass more quickly."

"Yes," opposed Sir Raoul, "there is something heroic in it. It is the first step. When you have thoroughly identified yourself with his amusements, you can begin to influence him for better things. Try to rouse him from his indolence, try to make him careless for amusement and take greater interests in his duties. Rouse his soul from its long sleep, and the awakening will soon follow."

I am quite certain that his faults are rather those of training and education than of nature."

It was easy to counsel, all this, but how was it to be done? Perhaps, if she began what he would call "preaching" to him, Ulric would grow angry, or bitter words might follow. Her undertaking would require infinite grace, infinite tact—and that, she said to herself, it should have.

The evening of that same day was a lovely one, fine, warm, and brilliant; the sun seemed unwilling to set, the flowers unwilling to sleep. It was so warm and beautiful that the whole party of guests declared it was almost treason to remain in doors.

Hildred looked up with laughing eyes at her husband.

"You are going to sentimentalize amongst the flowers, Lord Caraven, I suppose. I hope you will choose a pleasant companion."

It was not in human nature—at least man's nature—to resist the fire of those dark eyes.

"Will you accompany me?" he replied. "I shall be sure then of a nice companion."

"Is there any one whom you would like better?" she asked coquettishly.

"No—on my honor there is not," said the earl hastily; "you are the most amusing companion I can find here."

"I am grateful for small favors," returned Hildred.

So they walked together through the long winding paths. He did not offer her his arm, nor did she seem to notice it. They laughed, talked, jested, but between them there was none of the familiarity which should be between husband and wife. Once her dress caught in the tangled branches of a rose-tree that had overgrown its limits, and the earl stooped down to remove it. His wife drew herself quickly away—so quickly that the jewels she wore seemed to quiver in the light. Her face flushed hotly.

"Thank you," she said, briefly. The earl looked at her in comic surprise.

"What are you blushing for, Hildred? What is the matter? What have I done?"

"Nothing," she replied briefly—"these narrow paths are so very awkward."

"Then we will go into the broader ones. But, Hildred, pray do not waste all that lovely color in a blush for nothing; I know people who would give a small fortune for such a bloom."

"They are welcome to it," said the young countess.

"I do not say so. Upon my word it is a revelation. I did not think that in these degenerate days any one would blush after that fashion."

She was half inclined to be angry; the remembrance of Sir Raoul's words alone checked her. She must be more patient, she told herself; yet more rigidly she must control her own nature, with its hot rebellions, its sudden risings of anger. The flush faded from her face—she turned to him with a smile.

"I ought to be gratified that you value my blushes so highly," she said; and she saw that he was pleased.

More than one strange thought came to her as she walked by his side. How strange it was, the law of Providence and of nature, that men should be superior, that women must watch their faces, humor their tempers, pave the way, as it were, for them through life, yet always be accounted as inferior! Why was it, she wondered that the faults of men—even of boys—were generally excused on account of their sex? "Men will be men, boys will be boys," seemed to be a universal argument. Why should she walk by this man's side, studying his humors and fancies, watching his face to see that it did not cloud over, using her bright wit and brilliant fancy to amuse him? Only because she was a woman. She was his wife, therefore she had to win him.

"What are you thinking about so intently, Hildred?" asked Lord Caraven. She looked up at him brightly.

"I will tell you. I was thinking about you. You have a keen eye for all natural beauties, Lord Caraven—a mind, that if it were not obscured by indolence, would be artistic."

He glanced at her again, something like amusement struggling with his impatience.

"Obscured by indolence, Hildred? That is a strong expression."

"It is strong, but it is true. See how you admire this sunset scene; there is not one of its beautiful details which escapes you—the color of the skies, the hue of the flowers, the glimmering sunlight as it falls over the trees. I will tell you of a sight more beautiful still—that is sunrise. Why do you never see that?"

"See the sun rise!" he cried. "I have not even thought of such a thing for years."

"Suppose you do so now," she suggested. "I always think the fairest, freshest, sweetest hours of the day are the early morning hours; you who seldom rise until noon can hardly imagine what they are like."

(To be continued.)

Ice. Ice. Ice.

200 Tons of Ice for Sale.

ALSO, SHIPS' STORES.

THOS. CULLEN, Carbonear.

P.S.—This ice is not saturated with green slime or saltwater. Purely freshwater. may 17, 89w

Jams and Jellies.

ON SALE

FIFTY PAIRS CHOICE JAMS AND JELLIES.

Assorted fruits—5 and 30 lbs. each.

june 14 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

HOW MANY GOOD

Dressmakers are considered poor artists in their trade, while the whole fault lies in the bad-fitting Corset. To avoid the annoyance to the dressmakers, and the bad reputation drawn on them in future, buy always

The Duchess and the D. & A. Corset.

and only then you will be sure that no possible remarks can be made on your attire.

FOR SALE BY

C. MACPHERSON,

JOHN STEER,

J. J. & L. FURLONG,

McDOUGALL & TEMPLETON,

THORBURN & TESSIER,

WM. FREW.

Baird's French Ointment

Will Cure the Itch in a few days;
Will Cure the Disease known as Scald Head;
Will Cure Old Indolent Ulcers;
Will Cure Salt Rheum;
Will Cure Chapped Hands;
Will Cure Obsolete Sores and Wounds;
Will Cure Scratches on Horses.

TRY IT! — TRY IT!

june 12, 1w

Antigonish Butter.

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO,

50 Tubs Choice New

NOVA SCOTIA BUTTER.

june 17 Ex sch Katie from Antigonish, N.S.

Newfound'd Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 18th, 1889, trains will be run as follows, daily (Sundays excepted):—

Leave St. John's 10 a.m., arrive at Harbor Grace 3.30 p.m.

Leave Harbor Grace 12.15 p.m., arrive at St. John's 5.30 p.m.

On Thursday evenings at 6.45, an extra train will leave St. John's for Kelligrews. Returning, will leave Kelligrews 9.30, arriving at St. John's 10.50 p.m.

On Friday mornings, at 6.00, an extra train will leave St. John's for Kelligrews. Returning, will leave Kelligrews 7.30, arriving at St. John's 8.55 a.m.

On Saturday evenings, at 6.15, an extra train will leave St. John's for Harbor Grace, arriving at Whitbourne 9.30 and Harbor Grace 11 p.m. Returning, will leave Harbor Grace Monday mornings, at 4.00, Whitbourne 5.35, Salmon Cove 6.35, Kelligrews 7.35, Topsail 8.05, arriving at St. John's 8.55 a.m.

Round trip tickets will be sold each Thursday at excursion rates, good for returning on all trains the same and two following days only.

Excursion tickets will be sold at St. John's for the Saturday evening's train to all stations, from Holyrood to Harbor Grace good for returning on all trains the following Monday only.

THOS. NOBLE

may 27, 1m Manager for Receiver.

SHINGLES.

Landing, ex schooner Gem,

100 M Sawn Spruce Shingles

may 23 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE BY

P. & L. TESSIER

Coal, Shingles

Lumber

Soars, &c.

june 11, 3ifp

Dr. Beach's Celery and Chamomile.

ACTS MOST BENEFICIALLY on the stomach and liver, and as a nerve restorative, it is the most wonderful medicine discovered. The vital forces are wonderfully reinforced. The muscles, the nerves, the blood, stomach and liver are invigorated, while its action on all the organs of excretion are mild, but certain, thereby promoting health, comfort, sleep and a cheerful disposition.

june 12

New Antigonish Butter.

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

400 tubs Choice New

ANTIGONISH BUTTER.

In small tubs—Ex Katie From Antigonish.

june 15

HAMS.

On sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

1 Tierce Choice Hams.

june 15 per ss Coban.

Humboldt Library of Standard Works

ILLUSTRATIONS, A Psychological Study, by James Sully, 2 parts

Light Science for Leisure Hours, by R. A. Proctor, F.R.S.A.

Familiar Essays on Scientific Subjects, by R. A. Proctor, F.R.S.A.

Miscellaneous Essays, by R. A. Proctor, F.R.S.A.

Tropical Africa, by Henry Drummond, F.R.S.

Money and the Mechanism of Exchange, by W. S. Jevons, F.R.S.

Physics and Politics, by Walter Bagehot

Life in Nature, by James Hinton

Ultimate Finance, a true theory of co-operation, by W. N. Black, 2 parts

English Past and Present, by Archbishop French, D.D., 2 parts

The Origin of Nations, by G. Rawlinson, M.A.

Scientific Aspects of Some Familiar Things, by W. M. Williams, F.R.S.

Diseases of the Will, by Thos. Ribot

Popular Scientific Lectures, by Professor H. Helmholtz

The Philosophy of Style and the Mother Tongue, by Spencer and Bain

Scientific Basis of Morals, by W. K. Clifford, F.R.S.

Historical Sketch of the Distribution of Land in England, by W. L. Birkbeck, M.A.

Darwin and Humboldt, by Professors Huxley and Agassiz

Nature Studies, by different authors.

june 15, J. F. CHISHOLM.

Just Received per sch. S. A. Townsend from Boston

BY A. P. JORDAN,

AT HIS STORES NOS. 178 and 180 WATER STREET.

600 lbs. of Hens' Feathers—handpicked
10 dozen Family Peaches—select packing
10 dozen Pine Apples
1 case and 1 brl. Dried Apples
Pork and Beans, Maccaroni, &c., &c.

And in Stock, 50 half-chests and boxes Tea. We offer a very liberal discount to wholesale purchasers our 60-cent Tea, flavored with O.P. kee, is a most delicious drink. Also, a few French Bedsteads (Iron), newest patterns, offered at reduced prices; 50 dozen Broom—also prices; Cigars at 7-cents a case. LeMessurier's Tobacco in tins and packages, from 5-cents up. Ships' Stores supplied at shortest notice. Retail trade receives special attention.

my 17

A. P. JORDAN.

JOHN SKINNER,

—DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble and Soapstone.



Manufacturer of Cemetery and General Marble Work. Carvings a Specialty. Designs furnished on application—a choice variety now on hand.

Terra Nova Marble Works,
april 13m, 31w, t, 1h, 325 & 327 Duckworth Street, St. John's.

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuritis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an illustrated Pamphlet. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN

What do you Want? The Earth! No, We can't give it to you, but we can give you the

LATEST NEW IMPROVED GENUINE SINGER

(HAND AND FOOT) SEWING MACHINES.

Large arm self-threading machine and shuttle; short self-setting needle, sewing from the finest linen to the heaviest leather. Singer New Patent Stand with belt replacer; puts the belt on and off without stopping. No exertion, no labour. A full set of attachments with each machine, for hemming, tucking, ruffling, quilting, gathering, sherring, felling, braiding, &c. Instructions on every machine and attachments—FREE. It is the lightest running sewing machine in the market. Can be worked by a child five years old.

Get the GENUINE SINGER

You get a sewing machine that will last you a lifetime. We warrant every machine.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations. Output orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Send for circulars and Price List. Sub-agents—JOHN T. DUNPHY, Placencia; WILLIAM BURKE, Briggs.

The Singer Manufact'g Company.

M. F. SMYTH, Sole Agent for Nfld.

Sewing machines neatly repaired. ap 29

IT HITS THE SPOT EVERY TIME.

BAIRD'S LINIMENT is clean, clear and bright and very penetrating. It is not greasy, oily or soapy, and, therefore, acts promptly in curing and relieving pain in any form.

To H. PAXTON BAIRD, Woodstock, N.B.

DEAR SIR,—I was laid up with Rheumatism about a month, and had tried a great many other preparations to get relief from my suffering, but without avail. Less than one bottle of your Baird's Liniment made a complete and rapid cure and I was able to resume my work.

(Signed) ANDREW SPENCE.
Glasville, N.R., March 21, 1888.

For
Cramps, Chills, Colic,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Cholera-Morbus
and all Bowel
Complaints,
NO REMEDY EQUALS

PAIN-KILLER

AND
49 Years' Experience proves
that PERRY DAVIS'
PAIN-KILLER
is the best
Family Remedy for
Burns,
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Rheumatism,
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and Toothache.

SOLD EVERYWHERE at 25c.
and 50c. a BOTTLE.

Beware of Counterfeits and
worthless Imitations.

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At P. HAGERTY'S,
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GILLETT'S
POWDERED
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99 PER CENT
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For
making Soap, Softening Water, Disin-
fecting, and a hundred other uses.
A can equals 20 pounds of Soda.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.
T. W. GILLET, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

Minard's Liniment.



C. H. Richards & Co., Sole Proprietors.

STILL ANOTHER!

GENTS.—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great
remedy for all ills, and I have lately used it suc-
cessfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and can
sincerely entitle to great praise for giving to
mankind so wonderful a remedy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Bay of Islands.

Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.

PRICE - 25 CENTS.

may18,3m,2w



ROYAL YEAST

Is Canada's Favorite Bread-maker.
10 years in the market without a com-
plaint of any kind. The only yeast which
has stood the test of time and never made
sour, unwholesome bread.
All Grocers sell it.

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Correspondence and other matters relating to
the Editorial Department will receive prompt at-
tention on being addressed to

F. B. FOWLER,
Editor the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

BELFAST HAMS & BACON.

Just received per S. S. Nova Scotian
from Belfast via Liverpool.

**Belfast Hams,
Belfast Bacon,**
—F. & J. Sinclair's cure—
JOHN J. O'REILLY,
200 Water-st., 48 and 45 King's-road.

'Maverick.'

The above is the most reliable brand
Of Boston Kerosene Oil.

Heavy Bl'k Oats.

ON SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
1000 bushels
HEAVY BLACK OATS.
Ex sch Annie T. McKie, from P.E.I.

PARSNIPS

For Sale by Jas. & W. Pitts,
Two bls. Choice Parsnips.

Herring Nets

Received, per steamer Peruvian,
1 Bale Hemp Herring Nets.
[40-rans; 2 1/2 and 2 3/4 in mesh.]
may28 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
CONTAINS NO
ALUM. AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,
or any injurious materials.
E. W. GILLET, TORONTO, ONT.
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

(ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809)

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1888.

I.—CAPITAL	
Authorized Capital	£5,000,000
Subscribed Capital	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	500,000
II.—FIRE FUND.	
Reserve	£244,570 19 11
Premium Reserve	362,188 18 8
Balance of profit and loss acc't.	67,895 12 0
	£1,274,661 10 8
III.—LIFE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147 3 2
	£3,747,983 2 3
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888 FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£469,075 6 8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,882 2 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717 7 1
	£593,792 13 4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,167,073 14 0
	£1,760,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in re-
spect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of
the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

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The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,
OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887 \$114,161,963
Cash Income for 1887 \$31,137,179
Insurance in force about \$40,000,000
Policies in force about 130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest
Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company can pay such LARGE DIVIDENDS to Policy-holders; and no other
Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE a POLICY.

A. S. RENDELL,
Agent at Newfoundland

Cattle Feed.

We have received, per ss Coban,
100 bags Cattle Feed
300 half-bags Cattle Feed.

We can recommend this article to be the
cheapest and best food for horses, cattle & poultry,
and we feel assured that it only requires a
trial by those who have not already used it, to
prove to them its superiority over all other feeds.
Bags of 200-lbs. \$3.20; half-bags of 100-lbs. \$1.60.
je15 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

An Attractive Family Residence Ready
for Immediate Occupancy.

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE BY PRI-
vate Contract, situate within 15 minutes
walk of Water-street, an unusually attractive
Family Residence, built expressly for the owner,
containing five excellent Bed-rooms, elegant
Drawing-room, spacious Dining-room, opening
into a pretty balcony from which the eye can
take in a far reaching, picturesque, panoramic
view; a pleasantly situated Breakfast-room;
Kitchen, Scullery, two large Pantries, and a num-
ber of Closets, and fruit cellars, extensive
Orchard and Garden well stocked with fruit trees,
apples, plums, cherries, pears, damsons, and other
fruit trees, and extensive Strawberry Bed; the
Flower Garden is liberally stocked with a very
choice assortment. The grounds about the resi-
dence is laid out with handsome ornamental trees
imported from a first-class New York nursery.
Also, stabling for two horses and two cows, coach
house, and barn with room for 12 tons of hay.
For further particulars apply to
oct9 T. W. Spry, Real Estate Broker.

O'NEIL'S
Hair-Dressing Saloon,

[Late Blackwood's—226 Water Street.]
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR.
WILLIAM HEATLY (late of Manchester, who
has also had experience in the United States.
Only two weeks at work, and business has in-
creased twofold; customers well-pleased. No de-
lays; the work quick and good. Come and save
time. Hours—from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.;
Saturdays and days preceding Holidays—later.
may11,tf

Valuable Property at Placentia For Sale
Belonging to J. E. Croucher.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, ALL
that Valuable Property, situate at Placentia,
consisting of: 2 Stores (quite new and extensive),
and Wharf; also, 2 New Dwelling Houses, with
Gardens; also 2 Building Lots, conveniently
situated for Stores, Offices, or Dwellings, also very
extensive Waterside Property, altogether the most
desirable Property in Placentia. For further par-
ticulars app. to JAS. E. CROUCHER, Placentia, or to
T. W. SPRY,
Real Estate Broker, St. John's.

NOTICE!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PARTIES
against infringing on or making my mak-
ing my anchor, or any anchor with any feature
of my invention attached to it. Most persons are
under the impression that if they make the
slightest alteration, they can obtain a patent; but
such is not the case, and should not be allowed or
granted, for such is contrary to the laws, rules
and regulations of patents. The manufacturers
in England said they were safe to make my an-
chor, and would not infringe on any other patent
or get themselves into trouble by so doing.
mar1 T. S. CALPIN.

Legislative Council.

TUESDAY, April 23.
The house met at half-past four
o'clock.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary
the house went into committee of the
whole upon the Revenue Bill; hon. P.
Cleary in the chair. After some delib-
eration the committee rose and reported
the bill: On motion the report was
received; bill to be read a third time to-
morrow.

Hon. M. MONROE moved the house
into committee of the whole upon the
Lobster Fishery Amendment Act; hon.
P. Cleary in the chair. After consider-
able deliberation the committee rose
and reported. On motion the report was
received; bill to be read a third time
tomorrow.

CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS BILL.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY ex-
plained that this measure has been
deemed necessary, in as much as there
has been no consolidation of our sta-
tutes subsequently to 1872, since which
period there has been much new legis-
lation, and many former acts have been
amended. It has therefore been deemed
desirable to have the laws enacted
up to the present time consolidated.
The work has been in hands for some
considerable time, and has engaged the
attention of some of the most prominent
members of the legal profession who
formed the commission appointed for
this work. There has been very little
change made in the acts, except some
verbal ones necessary to make them
more explicit; where any alteration of
an important character has been made,
it will be pointed out and explained as
the measure proceeds through com-
mittee. He begged to move that the
bill be read a second time.

The bill was then read a second time,
to be committed hereafter.

Second reading of bill to amend the
law relating the qualification of electors
for members of the general assembly.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY said
this was a measure that required very
little explanation beyond a statement
of its object and purpose, which is easily
ascertained by a perusal of the
bill. The principle and essential point
contained in it is a change with regard
to qualification of electors in exercising
the electoral franchise, which, as hon.
members are aware, heretofore was
based chiefly on household suffrage.
In accordance, however, with what
seems to be the general feeling in other
countries where representative institu-
tions exist, that when persons arrive at
a certain age they should possess the
right, as is allowed to them by law in
the disposal and control of their indi-
vidual property, to exercise their
own volition in the selection of persons
to represent and make laws for them in
the country in which they are domiciled,
this bill has been introduced. The ab-
stract principle of manhood suffrage,
which would give the franchise to per-
sons after having reached the age of
twenty-one years, is somewhat mod-
ified by this bill, which proposes placing
the limit at twenty-five years, instead
of twenty-one. This is the only change
it meditates upon the existing qualifi-
cation of electors, which remains un-
disturbed. It gives to all men who
have arrived at twenty five years of
age, who have resided in the colony
two years, and in the district in which
they intend to vote, for one year prior
to the election, (even though they be
not householders) the right to vote for
members for the House of Assembly.
The exceptions to this right are that it
shall not vest in any person convicted
of infamous crime, or who has received
public pauper relief within one year
previous to the day of election. The
other provisions of the bill are designed
for the purpose of carrying out the
principles of the measure, which, as
hon. members will see, is contained in
the first section. He begged to move
that it be now read a second time.

Hon. A. HARVEY said he had, on
presenting a petition a short time ago
in this house, said a few words in ap-
probation of the principle contained in
this bill. He should now offer further
remarks in affirmation of the opinions
he had then expressed. He should give
the measure his hearty support. The
qualification required of the electors of
this colony, heretofore existing, has
led to many anomalies and inconsis-
tencies which at all times must create
disfavor and dissatisfaction, if not evil,
in some directions. Household qualifi-
cation may be considered *prima facie*,
a reasonable if not necessary one, be-
cause it is a rational supposition that
the owner of a house is also the owner
of a family, and has therefore a sub-
stantial stake and interest in a country,
his action is likely, from personal
motives even, to be such as will tend in
the direction which is best for the gen-
eral, and consequently for his own in-
terests. It is not from the ranks of
such persons we are to expect support to
revolutionary or socialistic assaults upon
the commonwealth. In countries
where such disturbing elements exist,
wisdom would dictate an adherence to
the more conservative qualification of
household suffrage as an antidote, to a
certain extent, to the efforts of the un-
settled and dissatisfied portion of a
population. But the general way he
thought a man of twenty-one should be

able to exercise an intelligent judgment as well
as one of twenty-five years of age, on all matters
that would be likely to present themselves for
their decision. For this reason he should have
felt more pleasure in supporting the bill if the age
limit were placed at twenty-one years, as he
was a great believer in the infusion of young
blood. He considered that the earlier the duties
and responsibilities of life placed upon a man,
the more likely is he to become a good member
of society; whereas, by withholding from
him the privileges and functions of man-
hood, the greater the probability that he
will become restless, and finally join the
ranks of the discontented and dissatisfied. He
was not at all afraid of the young men of the
country, who will be, to a large extent, better
educated hereafter than the bulk of those who
preceded them, owing to the fact that education
is now more generally diffused, and is placed
upon a better footing than in former times,
greater interest being taken in it both by the
government and public, and by those whom it is
designed to benefit. The consequence is, the
younger generation will be better able to form
intelligent constituencies, than those who went
before them. He believed the proportion of the
population who will not be able to read and
write, when the principle of this bill will come
into operation, will be much smaller than at any
time in the previous history of the country, so
that those who lay stress on the necessity for an
educational qualification, will find their objection
to suffrage pure and simple, to a great extent
satisfied. But any man of twenty-five who is
not too lazy to earn his bread, and is free from
the commission of serious crime, would be well
qualified to give a vote upon the right side, on
any question of importance affecting the interests
of the country. He did not know that it re-
quired any extraordinary amount of mental abili-
ty to arrive at a decision as to the fitness of
different candidates who may solicit the suffrages
of the people to place them in possession of the
honor of a seat in the legislature. He thought,
by giving the franchise to the young men of the
country, they would not disappoint those who
placed confidence in them.

Hon. C. BOWRING said, when the hon.
gentleman began his speech, he (Mr. B.) feared
from his first remarks that he was going to nail
his colors to the twenty-five years qualification,
but the latter portion of his observations removed
that impression from his mind. He (Mr. B.)
thought when the legislature has made up its
mind to make a concession, in the way of ex-
tending the franchise, they should act in a liberal
spirit, and not hedge round the gift with restric-
tive conditions. It was absurd to fix the age
when a man should have the right to exercise
the franchise at twenty-five years. All the
world over, in England, the States and every-
where, a man is considered a man at 21, and
where manhood suffrage exists, it is so in reality,
the age being fixed at twenty-one years. For
this reason he should not vote for the second read-
ing of this measure, with the twenty-five years'
provision in it, because he feared, if it goes before
committee of the whole, that clause which he
objected to will pass and become law. He re-
garded it as nothing less than an insult to the
young men of the country to imply, as we would
do by enacting the bill in its present shape, that
all who have arrived at twenty-one years of age
are not men, and will not be men and qualified
to use the electoral franchise until they are 25
years old. He agreed most emphatically with
Mr. Harvey in his estimate of the advantage of
the infusion of young blood into the body politic;
and if we trust the young men with the duty of
making up their minds as to who are the fittest
to represent them, it will put them to a test of
their own mental power, make them feel respon-
sibility, and give them a position that will el-
evate them in society and in their own self-respect.
He also believed with the hon. gentleman that
under the present improved system of education,
in a very few years our voting people will not be
devoid of the amount of knowledge necessary to
meet any objection that might be raised on the
ground of educational qualification which some
appear to think necessary in the possession of the
franchise. A man is a man in the eye of the
law when he has reached the age of twenty-one
years; is at that time considered competent to
manage his own affairs, and should be equally
capable to decide upon the relative fitness of the
persons who may be anxious to represent in the
legislature the district in which he resides. For
the reasons he had advanced, he should not vote
for the second reading of the bill so long as the
25 years condition is retained.

Hon. T. TALBOT agreed with the hon. Mr.
Bowring that it appeared rather an anomaly to
confer the right to vote upon a man of twenty-
five, and refuse it to one of twenty-one years
of age. As that hon. gentleman has correctly
stated, all over the world men of twenty-one
years are supposed to be capable of conducting
their own affairs, and he failed to see in what
way superior capability is to be found in those
reasons that would have validity and force in
cases of that kind would have no *raison d'être*
amongst law-abiding, well-conducted people like
those of Newfoundland. No country in the
world claiming the attributes of civilization is
more free from serious crime than this colony.
He saw no reason, therefore, for making house-
hold qualification essential, or for withholding
the privileges which this bill proposes, from such
a thoroughly well disposed population as ours is.
Anomalies bordering upon absurdity have arisen
under the operation of our present system of
franchise. There occurred, some years ago, a
case wherein a British subject who had been a
resident of the colony for many years; a large
property owner and the employer of scores of
laborers who were qualified to vote, who, because
he did not happen to dwell in a house of his own
was excluded from the exercise of the franchise
and not allowed to vote. The same reason had
operated to the disqualification of many persons
of intelligence and means, while hundreds pos-
sessed of both in a lesser degree and not sup-
posed to be capable of exercising the franchise
nearly so intelligently, were fully qualified under
the law. Perhaps it was argued that by making
household qualification necessary a penalty was
imposed upon old bachelors, because if they
valued the franchise it might induce them to

marry and become qualified, but some reasoning should not be allowed to stand in the way of the honest claim of others to the enjoyment of the right after they have arrived at full age. By some persons it is considered that there should be an educational qualification; by others, the possession of a certain amount of property or independent means. He, however, thought we in Newfoundland may fairly extend the voting right with an open, liberal hand to every male resident not a pauper, or criminal, and not hamper the gift by conditions that would mar its generosity. By all means let us concede to them the privilege of electing to the legislature the persons they wish to entrust with the making of the laws that are to govern them for their lifetime. If we do this, he believed that no one who may assist in passing this bill into law will ever hereafter have cause, on public grounds, to regret his participation in its enactment. Quite possibly the concession of the liberal franchise now proposed may be adverse to and prejudice certain private interests. Be that as it may, such considerations should be always subordinated to the general good, and he was decidedly of opinion, and always had been of the opinion that, in the mean, the voice of the people is the surest pronouncement of what is best for the whole country. *Vox populi suprema lex* is a wholesome and wise aphorism, and, on the whole, the safest guide to follow. It had a most significant interpretation some eighteen or twenty years ago in this colony. The question of surrendering our independence to another colony no wiser, no better, and probably much worse in many respects than our own, was projected upon the public mind of the country. When the matter was agitated here, the foremost of the supporters of union were to be found amongst the ranks of the well-to-do and better-educated classes, the bulk of whom may be said to have been in its favor. When, however, an appeal was made to the constituencies of the colony, their decision was emphatic, overwhelming and wise, and many of those who were at that time so anxious to hand over our destinies to the tender mercies of Canada, have lived to see and feel that the decision then given was a judicious one. The results achieved by the mass of the people of the colony, against the efforts of the minority, composed of the educated classes, proved that wisdom and judgment did not rest with the latter, and that in that case, had an educational qualification been necessary, most probably a grave and fatal mistake would have been made as far as the position and prospects of the colony are concerned. For these reasons he thought we might safely entrust the franchise to the common-sense intelligence of the people, unrestricted by any narrow, illiberal conditions. He did not think the people of any country were more virtuous, moral and well-disposed, taken as a whole, and we may feel proud of the country in this respect, that all are anxious to do good for their neighbors as well as for themselves and for the country generally. He did not anticipate any radical change in the feelings or disposition of the people by conferring this boon upon them. He believed, as in the past, whenever any large public question affecting the rights, liberties and welfare of the country comes before them, the decision of the people will still be found on that side which is conservative of the best interests of Newfoundland. It may be a question whether, in granting this franchise, the age of the person entitled to vote should, as the bill proposes, be limited to twenty-five years or fixed at a lesser age. This point perhaps might be discussed with advantage. It would be very difficult to say whether a man's intelligence and judgment are more mature at the age of twenty-five years than at twenty-one years. In some they may be, in an equal number they may not. Four years may give a man a little additional experience, but does not increase his power of judgment, his taste or his good conduct. As hon. Mr. Harvey has truthfully said, the young men of this country are remarkable for their peaceful, law-abiding character. Search the world over, and you will not find a better-disposed, better-conducted set of people; a people more largely imbued with the principles of virtue and propriety. Of course there is a proportion of the reckless, careless element to be found amongst them, but the whole people are not to be judged by these rare exceptions. They are as capable of acting justly, efficiently and fairly as any body of young men in the universe. We may trust them, and depend upon them, because we may feel assured they are as warmly attached to their country as are the people of any land. They are patriotic to the core, have its interests nearest to their hearts, and rely upon it they would spring at once to its defence were its liberties or its honor attacked. All our former experience of them goes to prove their love of justice and fair play. They will not let a man be struck while he is down, but set him upon his feet and see that the fight is carried on upon fair terms. He would say, then, let the young men be given the right to vote when they have arrived at man's estate or the age of twenty-one years, and if we can see our way clear to have the bill altered, he should support any proposal leading to an alteration of twenty-five years, and placing it at the lesser age. He had full faith that, if the privilege be extended to the young men, it will be exercised on all occasions for the benefit of the country, and after all, so far as members of the assembly go, it will make very little difference, for even now the young men have influence in directing the votes which their older friends and relatives record at the polls. They gather together, discuss and talk matters over with their elders, and generally there is a consensus of opinion arrived at as to whom they deem the most fitting persons to represent them. Hence the result will be pretty much the same under manhood suffrage as it is at the present moment. Why should it be implied, as it is by this measure, that a young Newfoundlander is less to be trusted than the youth of other countries. Such an inference casts a slur upon the intelligence of the young men of the country, and is calculated to discredit both them and the country in the eyes of the world. Such an imputation he, for one, would shrink from branding upon them, for he knew from long experience that they are, taken as a

THE DAILY COLONIST.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889.

Fishing Operations in St. Pierre.

FORTUNE BAY FISHERMEN

Said to Supply Bait in Unlimited Quantities

Centenary Celebrations.

Speech of M. H. De Lamotte, Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

From "The Feuille Officielle" of the 10th ult., published at St. Pierre, we copy the following speech delivered by the Governor of these islands at the opening of the General Council of St. Pierre and Miquelon—and which we have no doubt, will have an interest for many of our readers:—

GENTLEMEN, COUNCILLORS,—

Since your last session the Administration of the colonies has been detached from the Department of Marine, to be united to the Department of Commerce and Industry. The separation of the colonies from the Department of Marine has been regarded, for a long time, as a necessary consequence of the extension of the colonial territory of France, and the growth of civil institutions in our different possessions in foreign countries. The colony of St. Pierre owes a great part of its progress to the far-seeing wisdom of the Ministers of Marine, and to the unceasing protection of their interests by the officers of the Naval Division of Newfoundland. In everything which concerns questions affecting the fishery her relations with the Marine shall continue as friendly and as advantageous as in the past. As for all her other interests, she is assured of finding the material benefits flowing from the Department of Commerce, which have made the prosperity of our fisheries, assisted by the special department of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, directed by an official who has already given proofs of as cordial feeling, and as anxious solicitude as have been evinced in the past. It is for me, gentlemen, an agreeable duty and for everyone a subject of lively satisfaction to be able to point out, at the opening of this, the first session for the year 1889, the remarkable conclusion to be derived from an examination of the general affairs of the colony:—Our local industry has happily and sturdily passed through the period of trial which the shackles cast by the Parliament of Newfoundland, for the traffic in bait fishes, have very fortunately not been able to transform into a crisis injurious and compromising to the future of our fisheries. Our ships have departed this year, for the banks, at the accustomed time, munitioned with a supply of bait, which there is reason to consider a very plentiful one, since the price of fresh herrings has fallen, within the last four days, in our markets, to the level of other years, when the fishermen of Fortune Bay had brought them in quantities almost unlimited. The fishing voyage of 1889 began under the best auspices, leaving no fears only those resulting from the ordinary uncertainty with which the fish is carried in greater or less quantities into those places where the fishery is carried on, and from the state of the foreign markets. Still this last fact, which some few weeks ago presented itself under an aspect not very reassuring, appears to be about to look more cheerful in consequence of the late information received as to the result of the winter fishery in Norway. On the 17th of April, the usual date for the closing of operations in the Loffoden Isles, this fishery had only produced 16,700,000 fish, against 26,000,000 in 1888, 29,700,000 in 1887 and 31,000,000 in 1886. A large increase in the demand in European markets is thus to be hoped for and even to be foreseen. The results of our voyage in 1888 have been, as you know, but middling as far as regards quantity. It has been otherwise with our competitors of Newfoundland and the United States; but the prices obtained have made up for the deficiency in the catch. The accounts of the colony for the past year show definitely a trade of 31,287,000 francs, less only by about 700,000 francs than that of 1887 (this year itself was only surpassed by 1885), and greater by nearly 6,000,000 francs than the trade of the year 1886, a year with a most productive fishery but low prices.

Our importations, upon which depends largely the satisfactory conditions of our public accounts, have not undergone any change other than that for which we were almost prepared in advance. They have remained stationary for the last four or five years at about 3,000,000 francs. Amongst so many joyful circumstances it is meet that I should mention one sorrowful incident which threatens to cast a gloom over the opening of the present season. I say "threatens," because I wish to preserve the hope that the two or three vessels expected from France, and whose pro-

longed delay has so greatly disturbed our people, have not been engulfed by the waves of the Atlantic, together with the two hundred fishermen which they were bringing to St. Pierre.

The session which is about to open, gentlemen, is essentially a session for popular and current matters. The Administration has a small number of propositions only to submit to you. I have naturally not to anticipate or to limit in any way those which shall come from your initiative. I believe I ought, however, to advise the council of the ill-success of the attempt to ensure in the future a medical service in the Isle of Dogs and of Miquelon, under the conditions determined upon last year. It is for you to discuss the fact as to whether you can find room for amendment on this point of your former decisions.

I have scarcely no need of impressing upon you, gentlemen, the glorious memories which France celebrates in this year. Yesterday they celebrated at Versailles, and we shall too, more modestly, at St. Pierre, the centenary of the most decisive of the dates of the memorable epoch which has formed the indestructible foundation of modern liberty; today opens in Paris the Great Exposition which constitutes, in face of the world, the declaration of the industrial and peace-loving power of our country; on the 22nd of September, the anniversary day of the proclamation of the First Republic of 1792, the French people as a body, elected those whom they trusted with their power, a mission most delicate, and a responsibility most grave, in those difficult times when it appears that the tradition of personal power desired to make a last struggle against the liberal idea. For, gentlemen, we ought not to ignore this, and when we know it we ought not to forget it, that it is from the liberal idea of the men of 1789, of 1830 and of 1848 we have derived under their actual forms—however variable otherwise and susceptible of improvement we may believe them to be—that which has come to be called the Regime or Parliamentary Government.

You have passed a resolution to see accorded to the colony the right of electing a representative to the Chamber of Deputies in the metropolis. I do not know what reception shall be given by parliament to this proposition which, from most recent information, ought to be submitted in the course of the present session, and which will probably be supported by an old Minister of Marine and Colonies, today vice-President of the Chamber, the honorable M. de Mahy. The next session of Parliament, before undertaking any legislation with reference to the renewal of the privileges granted to the Great Fishery, will certainly be desirous that our islands, whose importance ought not to be considered from the number of the resident population, but as being the centre of considerable trade, should have in parliament an accredited representative of their interests. In the archives of the colony there exists a record of the proceedings of the general assembly of electors, which, instituted in 1789, continued its business up to 1793, the time of the taking of our islands by an English fleet. In looking through the minutes of the meetings of this assembly, composed some times of more than a hundred persons, I have often been struck at seeing that, in this little community, to a certain extent abandoned to itself, and throughout the storms of this troubled period, there have always been found a majority of men of good sense and good will, who knew how to make regulations with respect for the laws, and in deference to the decisions of the metropolitan authority. The people of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon are assuredly today animated with the same sentiments that distinguished their ancestors a hundred years ago; I also have a strong conviction that, should the Parliament accede to the request of your resolution, the future deputy for St. Pierre shall hold no insignificant position amongst the defenders of free institutions, with so many struggles obtained, and of that constitutional republicanism, which, after the overthrow of three monarchies of diverse origins and different tendencies, remains and shall remain the best safeguard of our liberties.

LONG LIVE FRANCE!
LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!
LONG LIVE THE COLONY OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON!

The Wrecked Norwegian Barque.

HER CREW ARRIVES BY THE VOLUNTEER.

Five of the crew of the Norwegian barque Heron, lost recently near St. Lawrence, arrived by the steamer Volunteer this morning. The barque Heron was bound from a port in Norway to Quebec in ballast, when she came to grief. She is now a total wreck. The men are staying at the Seamen's Home and were visited by a *Colonist* reporter this morning. Not one of them could speak anything but Norwegian, and as this is one of the European languages, with which our reporter is unacquainted, he could get no information on the subject of the lost barque.

North Sydney coals are selling at four dollars and fifty cents per ton.

Letter from Mr. Londrigan.

HIS OPINION OF THE FISH HATCHERY.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—I want to let my countrymen know that there is still hopes of future good fisheries in Newfoundland, for I find that fish was just as scarce, if not scarcer than it is now, over a hundred years ago. In 1786, when Elliot was governor of this country, boats with seven men, fishing out of Trepassy, did not catch more than forty quintals for the summer, and for many summers after the catch did not exceed that amount per boat. The mode of fishing in those days was with hook and line, and when the inshore fisheries failed the merchants of the day sent their fishermen to the banks in open boats, or as they were familiarly known "gang-board" boats. These boats were totally unfit to brave the dangers of the banks, but if the men refused to go (they were generally shipped for two summers and a winter), they were sent on board of the man-of-war in port and severely punished. This bank-fishery in open boats was continued till 1812, in the August of which year a terrible storm came on, and all the men out of Trepassy and many other harbors on the coast were drowned. I may be wrong in the date 1812, but it was about that year. After the terrible loss of life the bank-fishery was abandoned, and was not again taken up till recent years. From 1812 till within the last few years the fisheries with slight intermission continued good. The cause of the late falling off I am not obliged to tell. But one thing I will state, which is that cod-fish do not as a rule return to their birth-place after arriving at maturity, but roam the ocean in every direction. I have taken French bultow hooks in dozens, out of fish in Peter's River, when fish were plenty. I have found fish with these hooks in them in lat. 46 37 N., and long. 53 30 W. I also found them in lat. 42 12 N. and 70 43 W. I remember one dark and stormy night in 1874, to be fishing on George's Bank, when the Fishery Commission were snug in their beds, amongst the fish we found there were some with French bultow hooks in them. The crew had some conversation about the roving life of the cod-fish, and we came to the conclusion that these fish in which the hooks were found to have traversed between five and six hundred miles. For we were certain that those fish took the hooks on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and the newness of the ganging on the hooks left no doubt in our minds that it must have been the same season. I have often seen fish in St. Mary's Bay with French and American hooks in them, and these fish must have come in from the Grand Banks in six or seven weeks, for the banking season does not commence before April with the French, the hooks were found early in June. It is, therefore, very hard to account for the roaming of the cod. I have seen a school of fish come in from the eastward at St. Shotts, and in less than twenty-four hours it would be in Peter's River, a distance of twelve miles, and before long it would be in St. Mary's. In the years 1880 and 1886 there was a wall of fish came in from the westward and struck the eastern shore St. Mary's Bay. It kept its course along shore till it struck Cape Rice, and then steered for the broad Atlantic and, like the crow which Noah let out of the ark, they never returned. And it is my opinion, and that of every other fisherman, that when Mr. Tomcod is let out of the hatchery he will take his hat in his hand, so to speak, and bid us good bye. It is my belief that if our fisheries are not increased by the will of Divine Providence, the art of man can do nothing. Fish are great rovers, and when they are in shallow water they blow about with the wind; and what way, I ask, will the winter storms treat the tom-cods put out from the hatchery? The probabilities are that they will be wafted across to "Merrie England," and the North Sea fishermen will reap the benefit of our fish hatchery. If the Fishery Commission could tame the tom-cods before they let them go, it would be all right. I am very good at taming wild geese myself; perhaps the Commission would give me a job to tame the tom-cods. I had a wild goose in '80 and '81, and the boys tied a red ribbon round his neck and let him go. He remained in the "Sunny South," with his friends, all the winter, but returned in the spring. If Mr. Nielson can manage the tom-cods in the same manner, it will be all right. Government red tape can be used round the necks of the tom-cods. I understand that Mr. Nielson, in locating the site for the hatchery wanted six fathoms of water. He did not explain why he wanted that depth. I have seen tom-cods nursed in less than six feet of water. In the year of '69 I was in Trepassy and a man pointed out to me an old boat stranded where the tide ebbed and flowed, and there were thousands of young fish in her. I was told that early in the season, while splitting fish, one of the fishermen threw a bucket of spawn into the boat and there Mr. Tomcod grew to boyhood. At Holyrood I one time saw tom-cods raised in a hole in the land. From these circumstances I consider that it is a great waste to build fish hatcheries to raise codfish which, when they become old enough, take to the broad ocean, and, like the bad boy, never return. I would ask these astute commissioners what has become of the mackerel, the halibut and the dog-fish. When I was a boy they were plentiful, now they can be found only on the banks, or on the American

shore. What can the government do to bring these fish back? If the government of the country are so very anxious to improve the condition of the fishermen, instead of wasting money on useless hatcheries, let them fit up a couple of steamers in a proper manner, so as to enable us to take over fresh cod to the New York market. Then they will be doing something to benefit the fishermen and keep them at home. Terms could be made with the Americans to admit our fish duty free to the United States. Then our hardy fishermen, whose reputation for daring and bravery is world-wide, will be able to make a comfortable home in their own country. Thanking you for space, Mr. Editor,

I remain, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM LONDRIGAN.

Peter's River, June 10th, 1889.

HE CUT THE CABLE

And Got Six Months.

Our King's Cove correspondent, writing under date of the 11th inst., says:—"A peculiar case was tried in our court here a few days since, in which a man named Cooper was the accused. He was a hand in Messrs. Ryan & Co.'s banker 'E. J. Ryan.' On the previous trip out to the banks, Cooper remarked to another of the crew, named Cole, on the way out, that they would have a very short trip this time. On Cole asking him what he meant by that, he (Cooper) said: 'I am going to cut the cable after we arrive on the banks.' Cole did not pay much heed to the remark at the time. The captain was forced, after the loss of the cable, to run into the land, and arrived at King's Cove in due time. Cooper was immediately arrested, charged with cutting the cable, but he pleaded not guilty, but finally seeing that the evidence was against him he confessed, whereupon he was given six months with hard labor in Bonavista jail. The man said that he thought by cutting the cable the vessel would put into St. John's where he could desert the vessel; but, two days after arriving on the banks, the cable was actually cut inside the house pipes. When the vessel was discovered drifting, Cole told what Cooper had said to him on the way out, and suspicion at once fastened on the latter. Cooper belongs to the head of Trinity Bay. Messrs. Ryan place their loss through cable and anchor at \$400, beside two hundred quintals of fish which the captain considers he would have caught with the bait he had on board. In addition to this one of the trawls had to be left behind. Desertions from bankers have become frequent this year, and delinquents should be severely punished. If things go on as they are going at present owners of bankers will not advance a cent to their men next year, and they cannot be blamed for doing so."

ARRIVAL OF THE 'VOLUNTEER.'

The steamer Volunteer arrived from the westward this morning. From Bonne Bay to St. Mary's Bay, fish is very scarce. At Cannel, the report was that there was the poorest outlook for twenty years. In St. Mary's Bay, fish was reported plentiful; in Placentia Bay, fairly plentiful. The "Lily" and "Emerald" are both at Bay of Islands, and the "Bisson" at Bay St. George. The following is her passenger list:—Mrs. Hyres, Misses Halfyard, McCourt (2), Dr. Candow, Messrs. Hayward, Murrian, Shepard, White, McCourt and Hickman; 8 in steerage.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Volunteer starts west on Friday morning next.

The French warship Drac arrived in port this morning.

Mr. Howley's paper, on the soils of Newfoundland, will appear tomorrow.

Mr. John T. Fitzpatrick has been appointed store-keeper to the Municipal Council.

Four American fishermen were before the court today, charged with assaulting the police. Two got \$30 or 50 days; the other two, \$15 or 20 days.

Mr. John R. Robertson's child, which was but a few hours old, died from ordinary infantile causes, and not diphtheria, as was inadvertently stated in our obituary notice yesterday.

Messrs. Job, Bros. & Co. have received intelligence from their dealers, at Peter's River and other parts of St. Mary's Bay, to the effect that good work is being done with traps, some having taken over a hundred qts. to date.

At a meeting of the City Cricket Club, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—J. Kelly, captain; J. Power, sub-captain; S. French, secretary; W. Power treasurer; J. Cooper, J. Palfry, M. Wiseman, P. Green, W. Tibbe, committee.

DEATHS.

HANLEY—On Monday, of convulsions, Philip J., infant son of John and Katie Hanley, aged 7 months.

WALSH—This morning, of diphtheria, Madeline, aged 8 years, third daughter of Eliza and Patrick Walsh, of H. M. C.

(continued on first page.)